Opedamo (comed by catarra by cured by Hall's Catarra tercirculars, from J. Christin & Co., Taledo, O.

storation to vigor and activity. B

Heving Turoat Diseases and

Nerves

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The One True Blood Purifier. \$1; 6 for \$5 Hood's Pills cure habitual constip

> Here You Are! The DeLONG patent Hook and Eye stays fastened until you undo it yourself.



ight the heart of every elimber on the sotthart highways and byways to mow that next year he will be spared the night of one ungainly advertisement crying out in gigantic letters close to the Devil's bridge the names of the best chocolate manufacturers in Switzerland, and of another stating the fact that at a certain Berlin hotel seven hundred beds are at the disposal of the traveler in Switzerland. One wonders whether, together with the advertisements, the figure with the cloven hoofs will disappear, which some native or foreign artist has painted in red color against one of the rocks overhanging the road of the personage after whom the famous bridge is named.—Westminster Gazotte.

HUBRAH FOR PENNSYLVANIA. The farmers of Pennsylvania are to be congratulated. M. M. Luther, East Troy, Pa., grew over 200 bushels Sal-zer's Silver Mine Oats on one measured acre. Think of it! Now there are thirty thousand farmers going to try and beat Mr. Luther and win \$200 in gold! and they'll do it. Will jou?

Then there is Silver King Barley,

cropped on poor soil 116 bus, per acre in 1895. Isn't that wonderful—and corn 230 bus, and potatoes and grasses and clovers, fodder plants, etc., etc. Freight is chenp to all points.

IF YOU WILL CUT THIS OUT AND SEND it with 100 postage to the John A. Salzer Seed Co., La Crosse, Wis., you will receive their mammoth catalogue and ten packages grains and grasses, including above oats, free. (K.)

"Is MARRIAGE a failure?" "No; not as a means of grace." "Er—what?" "It leads to repentance."—Truth.

A Trip to the Garden Spots of the South.

On January 14 and 28, February 11 and March 10, tickets will be sold from principal cities, towns and villages of the north, to all points on the Louisville & Nashville Railroad in Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi, Florida and a portion of Kentucky, at one single fare for the round trip. Tickets will be good to return within thirty days and will allow stop-over at any points on the south bound trip. Ask your ticket agent about it, and if he can not sell you excursion tickets write to C. P. Atmore, General Passenger Agent, Louisville, Ky., or Jackson Smith, D. P. A., Cincinnati, O., J. K. Ridgely, N. W. P. A., Chicago, Ill. Geo. B. Horner, D. P. A., St. Louis, Mo. A Trip to the Garden Spots of the South

THERE is no courage but in innocence to constancy but in an honest cause.-

Firs.—All Fits stopped free by Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. No Fits after first day's use. Marvelous cures. Treatise and \$2 trial bottle free to Fit cases. Send to Dr Kline, \$31 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa.

SUPERSTITIONS are, for the most part, but wards.

bonse and is now before the senate.

It is not a general tariff bill, nor is it intended to be. It is an emergency measure which will add from \$40,000,000 to \$50,000,000 to the government's resources each year. It is a "relief" bill, based on protective lines. There are many things in the present law which it does not touch, which every republican would be glad to see amended.

However, it is limited in its action to two years and a half. That is, it covers the remainder of the present fiscal year and the two fiscal years to some. The reason for this is apparent. President Cleveland certainly would not sign a general protective tariff bill. But he may feel constrained to sign this temporary measure, in order to relieve the treasury situation. When it expires by limitation it is probable there will be a republican president in the white house, and a safe republican majority in the senate. Then the work of preparing a proper protective measure can go on without hindrance.

There is much speculation as to what the course of the president will be regarding the present measure when it reaches him. He takes the untenable ground, in his annual message, that there is revenue enough furnished by the present law. But if he will examine the official treasury figures he will find nothing to support his absurd contention. He will note at once the depleted condition of the treasury, which has been supplemented with \$102,000,000 of borrowed money, and but for this would be \$100,000,000 worse

off than nothing. Looking for the cause of this, he will naturally examine the record of the present tariff law, which was passed just 16 months ago, and whose record for 15 full months he has before him. This record shows that in the 15 months of the operation of the Wilson law it has produced \$373,796,648, and that the expenditures during that time have amounted to \$444,290,692 the deficiency for the 15 months of its operation thus being \$70,494,044. This makes an average monthly deficiency, since the law went into operation, of

It will be quite the natural thing to the early history of the McKinley law. That iaw acted normally until the election of 1892, which gave notice to the importers and dealers that it was to be destroyed. It will be therefore proper to compare the operations of the Wilson law with those of the McKinley law prior to the election of 1892. This comparison will show that the receipts under the McKinley law, in the 25 months of its work prior to November 1, 1892, produced a surplus above all expenses of the treasury amounting to \$28,245,641, or an average monthly surplus of \$1,129,821.

So the record of the two laws, while working under normal conditions, may be summarized in two lines, as follows: McKinley law, monthly surplus....\$1,129,821 Wilson law, monthly deficiency.... 4,629,603 The emergency bill adds 15 per cent.

to the duties on all imported agricultural products. One of the most marked effects of the Wilson-Gorman law has been the enormous increase of agricultural imports, mostly from Canada, and the simultaneous falling off of agricultural exports. The imports in competition with our own farmers, since the new law went into effect, have more than doubled as compared with the last year of the Mc-Kinley law, while the exports of agricultural products have fallen off over \$70,000,000 in the matter of wool, the impositions have jumped from \$6,-299,931 to \$32,689,791, and with an enormous loss of revenue from this article at the same time. The emergency bill corrects this by restoring wool to the dutiable list, and putting a compensating duty on imported man-ufactures of wool.—Toledo Blade.

DISHONEST FREE TRADERS.

Misrepresentations Are Made Concerning The New York Herald editorially asserts that the woolen manufacturers are sending protests from all directions because of the restoration of the small duty on wool. Chairman Dingley says that he has no knowledge of such protests, and other members of the ways and means committee say the same thing. Mr. Aldrich, the leading republican member in charge of the tariff legislation in the senate, says that he does not believe that there are five woolen manufacturers in the country of any importance who want free wool, and he does not believe that there are any in favor of the Wilson tariff wool schedule. The Herald's assertion is a speci-men of the free-trade methods of misrepresenting anything the republicans do in the way of tariff legislation. Mr. Voorhees and some of the other demo-cratic senators assert that, while they will oppose the house revenue bill, they will favor its early consideration, and will not filibuster against it, on the ground that it is to the advantage of the business interests of the country that the question should be disposed of as soon as possible. If the democrats generally take that view of the case, the bill might get through the senate sooner than is now expected. But Mr. Mills and some of the southern free traders threaten to use every effort to delay and defeat the bill.—Chicago Inter Ucean.

POLITICAL DRIFT.

Mr. Cleveland's financial education has cost the country millions of dolars.-N. Y. Recorder.

The kind of treasury book-keeping that conceals deficits is practically the same that dishonest bank officials employ to hide their embezzlements.— St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

the emergency tariff pill are printed on another page. The consensus of opinion is that, though a strictly protective measure would be of the gradest benefit to the country, still the republicans in congress have done the bost they could in the present emergency to provide the necessary revenue for the government's two.—Albany internal.

This shows an increase to the diead vantage of American manufacturers of \$115,400,934. Taking some of the de-

The tin plate imports for the period have been less in value, but more in quantity. Thus:

imports of 27,418,225 pounds. In iron and steel, including tin plate, the enlargement of the inward movement has

Imports for ten months. 1894, 1895, 161. Is it any wonder, under such eir cumstances that American mills are idle or running on part time? When we arrange that foreigners shall have easy access to our markets for the very things we make in our own mills, how can it be that we should meet their low labor cost with our high labor

The subject is worth pursuing further, for these figures illustrate per-fectly the destructive influence upon American industry of a tariff for which the claim was made that it would promote the interest of our wealth producers.

Imports for ten months, 1894. 1895. Chemicals (dutiable)....\$9,477,944 \$11,877,611 The American glass manufacturers suffer with the producers of chemicals,

Imports for ten months. 1894. 1895. Glass and glassware.....\$4,604,294 6,412,670 The most unfortunate victims of this issoult upon home industry, however, are the textile manufacturers. Even the cotton men, who were thought to compare the operations of the law with have something like fair play, are enduring injury.

Imports for ten months. 1894. 18-6 Cotton fabrics. 519,896,801 327,717,004 Woolen goods. 13,981,801 49,899,71: Silk goods. 20,982,366 27,555,041 The silk men are menaced in a most grave manner from Japan. The woolen men, selected by the enemy at Washington as the choice victims of the conspiracy against public interests, are, however, as might be expected, most seriously hurt, and with them the wool growers watch the swift movement of profits into the pockets of the foreign beneficiaries of Mr. Cleveland's nefarious tariff legislation.

law passed by an American congress upon the pretext that home industry required new legislation!-The Manu-

DEMOCRATIC OBSTRUCTION. The Same Old Policy of the Revenue

The course of the democrats in congress on the emergency tariff bill shows very plainly that they propose to pursue the policy of obstruction without regard to the merits of any issue that may arise. In the present instance, the necessity of legislation to provide more revenue has been caused by the blunders and shortcomings of their own party, and yet they flatly refuse to render any assistance in bringing about a better state of things. They know very well that their scheme of a tariff for revenue only has proved to be a miserable failure, and that tha public credit has been placed in scrious peril by the monthly deficits which signify that the business of the government is being conducted in a way that requires a constant increase of indebtedness. If they were disposed to act according to the demands of duty and honor, they would hasten to do everything in their power for the correction of this unfortunate condition, and the protection of the treasury against the alamity of insolvency. But they have

given the country to understand that nothing of that kind can be expected of them. They have helped to make the situation which calls for prompt and decisive remedial action, but they ore not willing to join in such action, and testify their patriotism by the kind of service that subordinates partisan prejudice and obstinacy to considerations of general interest and impor-

It is the same old story of systematic opposition to everything that is proposed by the republicans. That was the policy of the democratic party throughout the long interval of its waiting for a restoration to power. It was a party of persistent and unquarified negation during all of those years which constituted the surpassing period of national welfare and progress. There was never a time in those hal-eyon days when it relaxed its habitual nostility to the measures and methods by which the country was being made the most prosperous one in the world. It remained always at the tail end of the procession, and expended its energy only in protest and resistance. Evi-dently, it is still the same old party in that respect. It has no constructive capacity, and no sense of obligation to

the people. The result of its attempt to carry on the government according to its views and tendencies is conclusive proof of its lack of practical intelli-gence and political prudence. It has tried to redeem itself from its beset-ting weakness, and the effort has more-St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

EThe administration does not seem to appreciate the fact that the republican congress has no desire except to lend a helping hand. The republicans are willing to compromise, to do almost anything, to save the country from ainking deeper into financial troubles.—

Lowa State Register.

ETINTERVIEWS with farmers and business men in this vicinity relative to the emergency tariff bill are printed ting weakness, and the effort has merely unanimous democratic that it is hopeleasly incompetent and untrustworthy. This is the meaning of the nearly unanimous democratic vota against the emergency tariff bill. The republicans voted solidly in favor of the only feasible plan for increasing the revenue and putting the treasury on a safe and healthy busis; and the democrate did their best to defeat it.

So it has been in all previous cases of this kind, and so it will continue to be until the democratic party ceases to exist. -St. Louis Gh be-Democrat.

《例刊《明朝 野田前》《夏朝诗》(1914)

While in Georgia has authore, I had an opportunity of examining a read made by convicts. Half way out from Fort Valley to the Hale's peach orehard, we came upon the "chain gang" at work. The first thing we now was a white man sitting under a tree with a loaded rifle in his hands, while up the road at some distance sat another similarly armed. Between them worked a squad of 18 or 18 colored convicts. Each wore a striped suit, and had an fron ball chains like his leg. While they worked, this ball and chain were fastened around the walst. Several were driving mules and acrapers, while others worked with pick and shovel. They were all hard at work and, apparently, good-natured and happy. Later we saw where they spent the night. A large tent was pitched at the edge of a wood, with small, open fires burning near it. After their supper of burning near it. After their supper of



VICTS.

corn bread and molasses, salt pork and fruit, the convicts crawled into the tent where they were chained together for the night. After an hour of singing and talking, they fell asleep and anored contentedly till daybrenk, when they were crowded out for breakfast and another day on the road.

It was said that all the roads in Hous ton county were made by convicts. There were no jails for petty offenders; but as fast as convicted, they were sent out to the chain gong and pet to work. At first thought, the sight of that armed guard and the stories of whippings that were told, made the whole thing seem like a relic of a barbarous age. Yet, I saw enough to convice me that those convicts were better off working on that road than they would have been cooped up in a hot jail, and sub-ject to all the evils of idleness. I would pe glad to see the fat and lazy inmates of our northern jails out on the roads at work. If a drunkard, a thief or wife-beater were made to understand that jailing meant hard and constant think a good many times before they duplicated the crime that forced them into such service.

As to the character of the work done by these Georgia convicts, there can be no doubt of its value. I have never seen neater work done on a country road. They went straight through rough country, cutting through hills, and filling low places in a thoroughly workmanlike manner. The cost to the county was ridiculously small as compared with the usual system of con-tracting. In the cut is shown a picture of a road in North Carolina made chiefly by convict labor. The load of cotton shown weighs 6,000 pounds. Many a farmer has had a hard struggle to haul two bales into a southern town. This road is macadamized with three layers of broken stones of different sizes well spread and packed. The picture is taken from the Year Book of the department of agriculture-an excellent volome that all farmers should obtain from Washington.—Rural New Yorker.

SUBSOIL PLOWING.

Its Value in Conservation of Moisture Impartially Considered. Subsoil plowing, that is the loosening of the subsoil without bringing it to the surface, is a very valuable practice in those sections where a somewhat limited rainfall makes it necessary to carefully conserve moisture. It is, however, necessary for the farmer to ascertain the character and value of the subsoil on his farm before attempting to subsoil, as the practice is beneficial only under certain conditions. A recent bulletin of the Nebraska station gives the following suggestions for the work:

Subsoil plowing, although a means of conserving moisture, does not produce it, and is, therefore, not a substitute for irrigration where the rainfall is too small to produce crops. Where there is a hard, dry subsoil, subsoil plowing is to be recommended. Where the subsoil is loose, gravelly or sandy, subsoiling is probably unnecessary, or may even be injurious. Do not subsoil when the soil is very wet, either above or beneath, as there is great danger of puddling the soil, thus leav-ing it in worse condition than before. This is one of the reasons why it is better to subsoil in the fall than in the spring. If the ground be subsoiled in the fall the winter and spring rains have ample opportunity to soak in, that being the season of greatest rainfall and least evaporation. Subsoiling in the spring may be a positive detriment if the subsoil be extremely dry, as in that case the rainwater is partially removed from the young plant by the absorption of the bottom soil. It the spring rains were heavy this would not be a disadvantage. Understand the nature and condition of the subsoil on your farm before subsoiling,
—N. Y. World.

Potash for Orchards.

Muriate of potash may be applied on apple orchards at the rate of 200 to 300 apple orchards at the rate of 200 to 300 pounds per acre, preferably in the spring of the year after the orchards are plowed and before they are cultivated. If it is not proposed to plow them this spring, then saw broadcast at soon as the ground is in condition to work and cultivate most thoroughly. en though there may be with a cutaway harrow off in any way which will incorporate the potash with the surface soil. In order to get the best results the orchard should be kept cultivated up to about the middle of July, when crimson waver at the rete of ten pounds per acre might be sown and cultivated in and the ground soiled. Country Gentleman.

Crosse, Wis., with 10s postage, yes will get sample postage of Early Bard Rat-ish (ready in 16 days) and their grant ontalog. Catalog alone to postage, (4)

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DE KALB FENCE CO. 12

The Personal Side Of George Washington

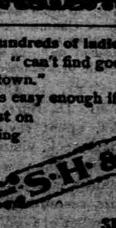
Not the General nor President, but the lover, the man, the husband and neighbor. Three of such articles by General A. W. Greely, the famous Arctic explorer, will shortly begin in the

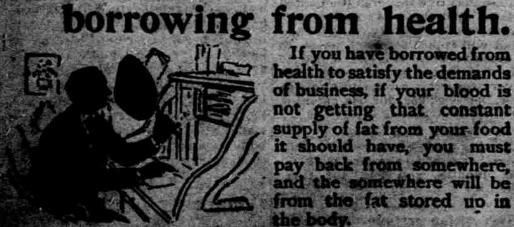
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